

EAST RETFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1910

BY

HANWAY R. BEALE, M.D. LOND.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

RETFORD :

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To THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EAST RETFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my sixth annual Report, being that for the year 1910.

There is a slight fall in the birth-rate, the number of births being 16 less than last year. This brings the rate to 21·76 per thousand persons living, which is slightly less than the average for the last ten years. The total number of births in the whole district was 313.

The number of cases notifiable Infectious Disease was 66, that is six more than last year. As usual, the majority were Scarlet Fever.

The number of deaths of residents belonging to the district was 198, being eight less than last year, causing a lowering of the death-rate from 15·17 to 13·47. This is less than the average for the last ten years. The deaths from Cancer are four more than last year, and those from Tuberculosis are three less. There were 13 deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases as follows: Scarlet Fever two, Diphtheria one, Croup one, Enteric Fever one, Influenza three, Enteritis one, Gastritis three, Puerperal Fever one. You will find more detailed information under the appropriate headings and in the tables at the end of this report.

On December 2nd Dr. Darra Mair, of the Local Goverment Board, visited the district, and made a full enquiry into the sanitary administration. A list of questions was presented for me to fill up for his use, and these with my answers are printed below.

(Copy).

DATA TO RELATE TO THE YEAR 1909.

Area. *92740 Acres.*

Population 1901.	<i>14236.</i>	1909.	<i>14607.</i>
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Number of Houses 1901.	<i>3089 (census).</i>	1909.	<i>3189.</i>
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Number of houses within limits of rents in section 14, Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. * *3045.*

Number of new houses built in 1909—

- (a) by private enterprise. *9.*
- (b) by local authority. *None.*

Number of houses inspected by Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances—

- (a) as result of complaint. *10.*
- (b) as result of infectious disease. *42 recorded, others unrecorded, + 10 by Sanitary Inspector = 52.*
- (c) as part of routine sanitary inspection. *By Sanitary Inspector 400, and others by Medical Officer of Health unrecorded.*

Number of notices served for sanitary defects—

- (a) informal. *No account kept.*
- (b) statutory. *140.*

Number of notices served for—

- (a) overcrowding. *2.*
- (b) uncleanliness. *6.*

Number of notices complied with. *126 (about).*

* Number of houses within the limits of rents in section 14 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, or, if this cannot be given, whose gross estimated rental is within those limits.

Number of houses put in repair. 5.

Number of houses closed (excluding those closed under section 15). 1.

Number of houses demolished. (*Voluntary*) 2.

Particulars as to manner in which obstructive buildings are dealt with—

Number of back to back houses. *None.*

Number of cellar dwellings. *None.*

Number of single houses. *None.*

Number of cowsheds. 52.

Number of dairies. 1.

Number of milkshops.

Number of cows. 230 (*about*) by registered persons.

Number of persons registered. 53.

Number of inspections of premises by Inspector of Nuisances. 6.

Number of inspections of premises by Medical Officer of Health.
All inspected, no records unless defective or dirty.

Cases of seizure or surrender of meat for Tuberculosis—

- (a) in slaughter houses. *Work done by County Council.*
- (b) elsewhere. *Ditto*

Other seizures or surrender of meat—

- (a) in slaughter houses. *Ditto*
- (b) elsewhere. *Ditto*

Quantity seized or surrendered of—

- (1) fish. *Ditto*
- (2) fruit. *Ditto*
- (3) other foods. *Ditto*

Tuberculosis Regulations Order, 1908.

Number of patients notified.

Number of notifications. *By District Medical Officer, 1 (died)*
By Medical Officer (P.L.I.), None.

Number of notifications of change of address by—

- (a) Superintendent P.L.I. *None.*
- (b) Relieving Officer. *None.*

Number of cases of Phthisis treated—

- (1) Workhouse Infirmary.
- (2) Sanatoria.
- (3) Isolation Hospital.
- (4) At home.

Number of deaths at Workhouse Infirmary.

Number of visits made to Consumptive patients.

Closet accommodation—

Number of privies. *About 3050.*

Number of pail or tub closets. *About 200.*

Number of waste-water closets. *None.*

Number of fresh-water closets. *About 150.*

Number of conversions of privies to water closets. *3.*

Number of conversions of pail or tub closets to water closets.
None.

Date of Act or Provisional Order (if any) relative to conversion.
No order.

Are sections 39-42 of Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907,
in operation in the District ? *No.*

Have any loans been sanctioned by Local Government Board for
conversion of privies to water-closets, or has there been any
correspondence with regard to such conversion ? *No.*

Is the district provided with sufficient sewers ? *Yes.*

Is the water supply sufficient ? *Yes, except in 3 parishes, in
2 of which a water scheme is sanctioned to take water from
the Lincoln Main ; and in 3 others where it is partially
sufficient only.*

Refuse disposal—

Number of covered ashpits. *About 3000.*

Number of uncovered ashpits. *Only a few known.*

Number of ashbins. *About 200.*

How often is house refuse collected ? *In Tuxford, weekly from pans, quarterly from privies.*

Infectious disease—

Number of houses disinfected. *3 by Sanitary Authority. Instructions given, &c., in all cases.*

Number of articles taken to disinfecting apparatus. *None.*

Are there arrangements for bacteriological diagnosis of infectious disease ? *Yes.*

Number of specimens examined.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Enteric Fever	—	—
Phthisis	—	—
Other	—	—

Hospital provision—

Number of beds for Scarlet Fever. *None.*

Number of beds for Diphtheria. *None.*

Number of beds for Enteric Fever. *None.*

Number of beds in observation and private wards. *None.*

Number of beds for Small-pox. *None, but Medical Officer of Health has Authority to obtain nurses for a house in which a case may arise.*

Description.—The district is purely rural in nature, and is situated in the northern part of the county of Nottingham. Roughly described it is lozenge-shaped, having its greatest length from north to south 26 miles, and width 11 miles from east to west. There are numerous villages and farm houses scattered about its area, and there are a few larger houses in their own estates. The population is almost entirely dependent upon agriculture for its maintenance. The Borough of East Retford is situated almost exactly in the centre.

Geology, &c.—The district is situated on the edge of what is apparently a large geological basin, whose centre is situated somewhere away to the east, and as one travels westwards

the successive geological strata show themselves at the surface in areas running nearly parallel, and in a direction from north to south. These strata shelve away downwards to the east and south east, being covered in succession by the more recent deposits. Thus from west to east we have pebble beds or conglomerate, superposed upon sandstone, extending over almost the entire district from north to south, and as far east roughly as the river Idle; this is succeeded to the north and east of the town of Retford by waterstones, and then follow the keuper marls, which are mixed in places with beds of sandstone, and through which run beds of gypsum. This latter has a very marked effect upon the water in the eastern portion of the district, and gives to the water in the shallow wells a very hard character. There is a bed of alluvial deposit along the course of the rivers Idle and Trent.

Physically, the district may be described as undulating, with a ridge of hills running nearly down the middle from north to south. It is drained on the west of these by the river Idle, and on the east by the river Trent, and their tributaries.

Meteorology.—The year 1910 has been on the whole somewhat colder and wetter than the average. The maximum temperature recorded at Southwell was 78·8° on June 19th. The minimum was 10° on January 27th. The total rainfall registered in Elkesley parish was 26·94 inches, and December was the wettest month.

Sewage.—There is no general sewage disposal service. Formerly most of the houses conducted their liquid effluent to the nearest ditch or watercourse, but this is being rapidly remedied. Settling tanks for effluents are being laid down. Most of the excrement disposal is by means of midden privies. There are some pan closets in use. I estimate the number at 200. On a previous occasion I have insisted on the necessity for the frequent emptying of the privies, and I think that there is some improvement in this matter. Where new privies are erected, shallow receptacles with concreted floors are provided instead of the deep pits of a former day, consequently they are

bound to be emptied more frequently. The village of Tuxford is supplied to a large extent with pan closets, and the emptying of these is contracted for.

The drainage of the district is one of considerable difficulty. Many parts are very flat, especially in the north, and it is impossible to obtain a satisfactory fall for the sewers. The rivers, flowing between artificial embankments, are often at a higher level than the adjacent country. The villages are being supplied with sewers, and in several cases those already in existence are being renewed with larger pipes. Full particulars of this work will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector appended hereto.

Water Supply.—There are a few deep wells in the district, but most of the wells are shallow. Good water is obtained on the western side, where it comes out of the sand-stone and conglomerate, but on the eastern side, where the soil is clay and marl, the water in the wells is very hard owing to the gypsum which runs through the subsoil, and it is often of a very suspicious character, being almost entirely surface water. In some villages it is not fit for drinking, and in these cases rain water is relied upon for this purpose. In some parts water from the Chesterfield Canal is used.

The Corporation of the City of Lincoln have completed the laying of their line of pipes from Elkesley parish, and the pumping station is being rapidly finished. It is expected that water will be pumped to Lincoln in September of this year. Under the Corporation's Act, they are bound to supply places in your Rural District within five miles of the aqueduct, and also the tenants of the Duke of Newcastle. At the date of my last report the question was being considered by the parishes of East Markham and Tuxford, and it has been decided that they will take a supply from the main at a cost of £5642. The Clerk has been authorized to borrow money for the purpose. There is no doubt that these two villages will benefit greatly by having an abundance of good, wholesome water, instead of the few wells of doubtful water which have been the sole supply hitherto.

There is a deep bore in the parish of Rampton, which extends right through the clay, for the supply of water to the new Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Slaughter-houses.—I have visited these, and have found that on the whole they are well kept and clean. One slaughter-house was found to be very dirty, and required lime-washing. I made representations to the tenant and the work was done. In regard to another slaughter-house, a complaint was received that the animals were slaughtered in full view of the road. The matter was talked over with the tenant, and is still under discussion as to removal to other premises. I have no doubt but that this will be satisfactorily arranged. Two sheds were found being used for the occasional slaughter of animals, and I reported the matter to the Council, who forbade their use in the conditions existing. One was abandoned, and the tenant arranged to slaughter in other premises which were quite satisfactory, and in the other suitable alterations will be made.

Housing Accommodation. — On the whole the accommodation is sufficient for the needs of the district. I hear complaints occasionally, but on making definite enquiries, I find that the ground of complaint is, as a rule, that a man with a large family is unable to obtain a house suitable at the same rent as an ordinary cottage. A case of overcrowding was found at Elkesley, which was abated after notice had been given.

In March, complaints were received as to the sanitary arrangements and housing accommodation provided for the workmen at the Rampton Criminal Lunatic Asylum. I represented the matter to the Prison Commissioners, and in consequence of this and complaints made by others to headquarters, Dr. Reginald Farrar, of the Local Government Board, visited the district. He and I, with the Sanitary Inspector, went over to Rampton. We found that the only accommodation provided was a hut with 16 double beds and an air space of 8400 cubic feet. In order that each man should have 300 cubic feet, the maximum number permissible was 28. The hut was well conducted and in charge of a man and his wife. At that time

about 100 workmen were employed. Most of the best class of the men were in lodgings in Rampton village and Treswell. Some of the navvy labourers had to walk or cycle to Retford daily. It was known that a larger number of men would be required presently, consequently more accommodation was necessary; the architect was about to erect another shed, and this was done, and the accommodation put upon a satisfactory basis.

During the year I have had much trouble with the Corporation of the City of Lincoln as regards the accommodation provided for their workmen at the pumping site at Elkesley, and I have written two special Reports on the subject at the request of the Local Government Board. These are appended hereto.

(Copy).

To the Rural District Council of East Retford.

**SPECIAL REPORT upon the Lincoln
Corporation Water Works, including the line
of pipes and the boring site at Elkesley.**

On March 31st an inspection was made of the work on the line of pipes extending from Dunham-on-Trent to Elkesley. There were about 100 men working in five gangs between these two places, and it was said that more would be employed as the weather improved. There was no work done in wet weather. No accommodation for lodgings was provided for the navvies by the contractors. The foremen and officers obtained lodgings in villages on the pipe track or near to it. The navvies got lodgings where they could, and some were in Dovener's common lodging house at Tuxford. On the scarcity of accommodation for the workmen being pointed out to the contractors, they replied that many of the navvies came only for a day or two and then passed on to work elsewhere. There were manifest difficulties in providing suitable lodgings actually on the pipe track, because the work shifted almost from day to day as the pipes were laid, and the men worked in five gangs, so that it would mean practically five lodging stations.

At the present date (November) the whole of the pipe track has been laid, and there is now no further necessity for any proceedings to be taken.

With regard to the boring site, which is situated in Elkesley parish, on a visit on the 31st March with Doctor Reginald Farrar, of the Local Government Board, it was ascertained that work was to be commenced shortly, and that nearly 100 men would be employed. No arrangements had then been made for housing the men, and it was seen that the accommodation obtainable in Elkesley village would be quite inadequate for them. The only place near by where any could be housed was in a farm which would be able to take about 15 men, and a few cottages in which about six persons could obtain lodgings.

At the subsequent meeting of the District Council I suggested that the Corporation of Lincoln be required to provide sufficient temporary dwellings for the workmen as provided under section 48 sub-section 15 of the Lincoln Corporation Water Act, and this suggestion was carried out.

The works were inspected again on the 11th of May. At that time there were 30 men at work, 15 of whom were local men from Elkesley village ; and of the others, three lodged at Brackenbury's farm near by, two at Appley Head cottages about one mile distant, and the remainder were lodging in Ordsall, Tuxford, Walesby, and Ollerton, and cycled daily to their work. No sleeping accommodation had been provided at this date by the contractors, but a shed in which men could take their meals was in course of erection.

In June, overcrowding was found at a house in Elkesley, but on notice being given this was abated. The house was sufficient for the needs of the tenant, and the overcrowding was caused by two adult male lodgers who were working on the boring site.

On 10th August, a letter was received from Messrs. William Crane & Co., of Nottingham, the contractors, informing me that a tent had been erected at the pumping station for the men to sleep in. This was the result of the request by the Council that accommodation should be provided for the workmen.

On the 16th August, I visited the boring site again, and reported to the District Council to the following effect :—

The houses for the officials were being constructed and also the main pumping house. There were about 70 men employed. The tent provided by the contractors was a marquee erected on the lower portion of the ground. There was no floor to it. The men had to lie down to sleep on the ground. There were eight straw mattresses, but only four waterproof sheets. No blankets were seen, but the foreman informed me that he had 20 in the store for which 2/6 deposit was demanded before issue, the deposit money being refunded when the blanket was returned. None had been issued so far. The men used dirty sacking for covering. One man had raised his bed on boards set on piles of bricks. There was no trench round the tent, so that in wet weather the men lying on the ground might be flooded. A paraffin flare was used for light. The floor was becoming covered with scraps of paper and organic refuse. There was a small wooden shanty about 30 yards distant which was used for cooking ; that is to say, there were two boilers outside, each holding six gallons, and a very small stove utterly inadequate for cooking purposes was inside. Two men were said to sleep in this shanty. Two other men slept in one of the empty cement sheds near by, but this however was done surreptitiously. Four men were sleeping in the barn of an adjoining farm, others in cottages near by and at Elkesley village. Overcrowding was found in one instance as mentioned above, but none had been discovered elsewhere. For sanitary accommodation there were two open wooden sheds provided on the upper portion of the land in a plantation of young pine trees. One contained two buckets, the other one. Both were very dirty and offensive. A third lock-up shed was provided for the exclusive use of the office. The contents of the pails were burnt twice a week. There were undoubted signs in the plantation that men used the open instead of going into the latrines.

There was no washing accommodation provided either for personal cleanliness or for garments.

I advised at this time :—

That the tent was quite unsatisfactory, having no comfort, and in wet weather the ground would be rain soaked and sodden, being thus dangerous to health ;

That the bedding was quite insufficient ;

That proper galvanized iron shanties controlled by a caretaker should be erected in which the men could eat and sleep ;

That proper washing arrangements should be made ;

And that there should be pail closets erected near by, afterwards being converted into water closets when the sewage plant was installed.

These precautions were rendered the more necessary as in the winter weather the conditions under which the men were living would be worse and detrimental to health ; and further, that the men being housed wherever they could get accommodation, the temptation to cottagers in the surrounding villages to overcrowd their houses would be great. Moreover, should any of the casual labourers have any contagious disease he would contaminate the other inmates of the house in which he was lodging. With special accommodation erected on the site as advised, this would not occur, and any infected men could be segregated. The closets were insufficient in number, and at least four more for the present number of workmen and also urinals should be provided.

After this report, the Clerk to the Council was instructed to write to the Corporation of Lincoln to require the necessary work to be done.

On September 12th, a letter was received from the Town Clerk of Lincoln saying that more closets would be provided.

Another visit was made to the boring site on September 9th at 11-30 p.m. with the Sanitary Inspector, in order to ascertain the exact conditions under which the men slept.

In the marquee mentioned previously there were 22 men ; some were asleep, and others sitting up and warming themselves at a fire maintained outside. Bed ticks were provided for the

men, which had to be filled with straw from the farm. There were seven blankets of a poor quality in use. Other men were using coarse cement sacking for covering, or their clothes. Some of the men had raised their beds on boards above floor level; others were sleeping on the ground. A few macintosh sheets were served out, but not to all the men. The bedding was damp, and the men complained that insects crawled over them. There was still no proper floor to the tent, and no trench was provided around it to take off any rain water. The canvas of the tent was not well fastened, and the men complained that in wet weather the rain came through the roof.

There was a rough table provided in the tent on which men could take their meals, but it was insufficient for 22 men to sit all together. Except for the space occupied by this table, and upon which some of the men slept, the whole of the remainder of the floor space was covered by the beds. There was no proper cooking apparatus. All that was provided were the two six gallon coppers for hot water mentioned above and a small iron tray. One bucket was the only utensil provided for washing, and the men complained that cleanliness was next to impossible. A small portion of coal was allowed each day for the maintenance of the fire throughout the night. The men present on this occasion had been there for from three to five weeks.

Some yards distant from the tent, in the small wooden building mentioned before, about twelve feet square and seven high, there was a small "tortoise" stove. Eight men were sleeping in this cabin, some on a shelf or bench round the sides, and others upon the earth floor. One man had a blanket, two had nothing, and the remainder used sacking. This place was certainly overcrowded. Some yards from this, one man was found sleeping in an empty cement shed. Another man was found sleeping in the chop house of the farm with one of the farm labourers. In the granary of the farm there were four double beds occupied by seven men who paid 4d. a night. They were supplied by the farmer with clean sheets every week and had blankets. These were all skilled labourers, and were quite comfortable. The room was clean, and their food was cooked in a room below.

After seeing the general condition of affairs, I wrote to the Town Clerk of Lincoln complaining of the accommodation provided, and suggesting an interview with him, and offering to go over to Lincoln to see him ; he replied fixing an appointment for September 14th on the site, as he would be there for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the pumping house.

On September 14th I accordingly visited again, and met the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Lincoln, together with the Contractor and Engineer. We all inspected the accommodation provided, and the Medical Officer of Health of Lincoln was of opinion that the tent was not in a fit state for the men. He promised to represent the matter to the Corporation, and to try to get a boarded floor put in the marquee, better washing arrangements, greater cleanliness in and around the tent, and some more closet accommodation. The Town Clerk and the Contractor did not think that anything was needed.

There was now a trench dug round the tent.

It was represented on this occasion by the Contractor that the navvies would only be required for another six weeks at most, and that it would not be worth building a more permanent structure for their accommodation.

On the 23rd September, the following letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health for Lincoln :—

(*Copy*).

Health Department,
Corporation Offices, Lincoln,

22nd September, 1910.

Dear Sir,

I inspected the arrangements at Elkesley yesterday morning (Wednesday). I am writing to the contractor, Mr. Crane, to-day, that either the tent must be done away with or made watertight, a wooden flooring provided, and also some artificial form of heat.

I understand that, in all probability, in the very near future there will be no essential reason for the provision of the tent, as fewer men will require housing.

I also inspected the arrangements of privies in the bushes, and found that frequently they were not used, but that the surroundings were put to an improper purpose. I called the attention of the foreman to this, and understand that steps will be taken to remedy it in future. I will communicate with you further when I have heard from the contractor on the above subjects.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. COLEMAN,

Dr. Beale, Retford.

Medical Officer of Health.

On the 29th of the same month a further letter was received from the Lincoln Medical Officer of Health, enclosing a copy of one received by him from the contractors as follows :—

(*Copy*).

WILLIAM CRANE, LTD.
CONTRACTORS.

Forest Road,
Nottingham,
26th September, 1910.

Dear Sir,

ELKESLEY PUMPING STATION.

We are obliged by your letter of the 22nd instant with regard to tent on the site.

We believe there is a wooden floor under the whole of the beds.

We are afraid that if a stove were put in the tent there would be a great danger of fire, as both the bedding and the canvas are very inflammable.

The canvas has been well pegged down, and we sent over a short time ago to have the roof made watertight, and hope this has been effected.

The tent was put up with the intention of it being a convenience for men arriving from a distance until they could obtain lodgings, which have been very scarce in the district, but which we understand are now more easily obtained.

Our Foreman tells us that he expects in a few days to be able to remove the tent, as the men will be able to find accommodation elsewhere.

We regret the trouble you have been caused in this matter, but as you are probably aware the accommodation for the number of men employed has been small, and the duration of the work is comparatively short. Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM CRANE, LTD.

C. J. Coleman, ESQ., M.B., D.P.H.,

Health Department, Lincoln.

On 30th September, in consequence of this, another visit was made to the boring site, and it was then found that in the tent a scaffold pole had been fixed horizontally round the sides about 12 inches above the ground. Planking was placed one end on this and the other end on a cross plank, thus making a slightly raised sloping floor on which the beds were placed ; the remainder of the floor was still unboarded. Fourteen men were now sleeping in the tent. The holes in the roof were still unrepaired. The floor was cleaner, and a man was told off to keep things in order. Wet clothes were hung on a rope stretched from the main poles inside the tent. Another closet with two buckets had been provided in the wood on the higher part of the ground ; but it was quite obvious that many men used the open ground along the hedge near to the tent, which was offensive both to smell and sight. Offal of food had been thrown on to the ground near to the tent and was lying there.

The last visit was made on November 11th, and on that occasion it was found that the tent had been abolished. There were from 80 to 90 men still employed, lodging in Elkesley, Ollerton, Worksop, Bothamsall, Retford, and some at the adjoining farm. Five men were sleeping in the wooden shed. I was informed that the present number of men would be employed for some time, but that their number would gradually become less, especially as the weather became worse. No one was sleeping in the new cottages erected on the site.

Although the tent has been abolished it is seen that there is still a large number of men employed, many of whom have to travel five and six miles daily to and from their work.

It may be noted that according to the contractors' officials on the site there are now fewer men employed, but the numbers given to me hitherto have never exceeded 80, whilst the last numbers given are 80 to 90. With this the statement was made that there had been 120 to 130 employed, so that I am bound to say it looks as though inaccurate statements had been made to me on previous inspections in order to minimize the evils I was complaining of. All through my investigations I have

constantly reported that accommodation both as to housing and with regard to sanitation has been inadequate. The latter has certainly been improved, but not as much as I wished. With regard to the former I am bound to say that I have met with persistent obstinacy on the part of the Contractor or Corporation to provide what I considered suitable housing for men employed, and the Corporation have adopted a policy of passive resistance to all the demands made on them by the Council acting under my advice.

The tent provided by the contractors under great pressure was not really suitable, and since this has been abolished and no accommodation provided by the Corporation, men have some distance to cycle. As the winter comes on they will thus be exposed to wet and cold. The tendency to overcrowd in villages remains the same, but it is very difficult to ascertain where cases exist, and moreover overcrowding is difficult to prove.

Referring to the contractors' letter of 26th September, they state that lodgings have been very scarce in the district, but they understand they are now more easily obtained. I may state that the housing accommodation of the district about Elkesley is sufficient for the needs of the district ordinarily, but not when there is an influx of 70 or 80 men, and that it is no better now than it was at the commencement of this undertaking. This is proved by the large number of men who have to cycle long distances to and from their work.

As there is still a considerable amount of work to be done, not only as regards building and roofing and such like work done by a few skilled workmen, but also a large amount of earth has to be moved to raise the ground level about the pumping house in accordance with the plans, a considerable number of men will be employed for some time. Moreover, the winter is upon us, and the weather and conditions of work will be worse than they have been hitherto. I am strongly of opinion that sufficient temporary dwellings should be erected for the accommodation of the workmen, and that the best form for these would be wooden or, better, galvanized iron building.

It should contain sufficient sleeping accommodation, a day room where the men can take their meals and sit when work is finished, a kitchen with the necessary appliances, sufficient sanitary convenience, and the whole should be in the charge of a man who will do the work of a "deputy."

To the Rural District Council of East Retford.

A further SPECIAL REPORT upon the Lincoln Corporation Water Works as to the Housing of the Workmen.

My last special report was made to the Council on 19th November last.

On 2nd December last, Dr. Darra Mair, of the Local Government Board, being in the district making a general inspection, visited the boring site with me, and concurred with me in the opinion that the accommodation provided for the workmen was insufficient.

A letter was received from the Town Clerk of Lincoln on 17th December inviting me to meet the Mayor, the Water Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health of the city, at the boring site that morning, and I did so.

I found then that the total number of men then employed was 86, some of whom were natives and residents of the district.

I suggested that as the navvy work would not now last very much longer, that the cottages being erected for the permanent workmen on the site should be finished roughly and made suitable for the temporary accommodation of the workmen who came from a distance.

The Committee agreed to this and instructions were given to the contractor to hurry on the work on these three cottages to a point sufficient to provide the accommodation required, and to provide beds and blankets. The work on the cottages was to be completed in a fortnight from that date (Dec. 17th).

On 31st the following letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health of Lincoln :—

(*Copy*).

Health Department,
Corporation Offices, Lincoln,
30th December, 1910.

Dear Sir,

I have to-day visited the Lincoln Waterworks at Elkesley re the housing of the workmen.

I find that the work of completion of the cottages is proceeding, but have urged upon the contractor the extreme desirability of speed.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Beale.

(Signed) C. J. COLEMAN.

On the 10th instant the following copies of letters were received :—

(*Copy*).

153.987/10. Corporation of Lincoln,

5 and 6, Bank Street, Lincoln,

30th December, 1910.

Sir,

140255 M. 1910.

I am directed by the Corporation to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and in reply thereto to say that on the 17th instant the Mayor and Medical Officer of Health and the Waterworks Engineer, together with several members of the Corporation, visited Elkesley and met the Medical Officer of Health of the East Retford Rural District Council.

In the result it was arranged that three new cottages recently erected for the ultimate occupation of the Corporation's workmen should be utilised for such of the workmen who are unable to find satisfactory accommodation in Elkesley and adjacent villages, an arrangement which I understand has the approval of the Medical Officer of the Rural Council, who is to visit the place in fourteen days' time to see that the arrangement is satisfactorily carried out.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. T. PAGE,

The Secretary,

Town Clerk.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.

(*Copy*).

Local Government Board,

Whitehall, S.W.,

6th January, 1911.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 14th ultimo with reference to the housing and sanitary accommodation provided for the workmen engaged on the construction of new works in connection with the water supply of the city of Lincoln, and I am to forward to the East Retford Rural District Council the enclosed copy of a letter which the Board have received from the Corporation on the subject.

I am to request that when the Medical Officer of Health has paid the visit referred to in the second paragraph of that letter, he will furnish the Board with a copy of a further report on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. J. WILLIS,

G.B.B.

Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk to the Rural District Council of East Retford.

(The copy letter enclosed referred to is that given above).

I did not visit the boring site in a fortnight from the date of my last visit, as having received the letter on 31st December from Dr. Coleman implying that the cottages were not finished, I deemed that it would be useless to do so.

On the 11th instant, I visited the works and I found that the three cottages instead of being put into temporary order for the immediate use of the workmen are being finished completely, and that the work is proceeding slowly. Frost is given as the reason for the slow building, but except on one or two days there has been none, the weather having been exceptionally mild for the time of the year.

The Lincoln Clerk of the works admitted to me in conversation that he thought that the contractor was dallying with the idea of dismissing the workmen before the work on the cottages was completed.

I made enquiries of several of the men as to their lodging, and they expressed the view that they were under hard conditions in not having quarters provided and would prefer to be on the spot.

I also obtained the addresses of men who lodged in the neighbouring village of Elkesley, and investigated all the cases as to overcrowding. Amongst the houses inspected, there were found four cases of overcrowding, one very bad, there being only 280 cubic feet for two adults. In this house also three adults occupied a room giving a cubic content of only $932\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet.

The total number of houses visited was ten; another house was not visited, as from knowledge of the conditions overcrowding was known not to exist.

In one of the houses I had already served notice to abate, which was complied with for a time, but the temptation to overcrowd has apparently been too strong to be resisted.

I am asking the Council for authority to take action against these cases of overcrowding forthwith.

Other accommodation is not available in the village, and these cases and the fact that four of the men who are now lodging near the works will have to leave their lodging next week, and have nowhere to go, emphasise the need for the provision of accommodation by the contractor without any more delay.

HANWAY R. BEALE.

Retford,

January 11th, 1911.

In the early part of this year (1911) some accommodation has been provided as I advised in the cottages erected on the site for the permanent workmen, and as the bulk of the workmen will be discharged very shortly this is now sufficient.

Housing and Town Planning Act.—Arrangements have been made to administer this Act in your district. Mr. Henry, the Sanitary Inspector, has been appointed the officer

under me to visit the houses and keep the records. These records will be presented at the monthly meetings of the Council, whose directions I shall take in connection therewith.

Cowsheds.—Two new cowkeepers have been registered during the year. The total number of cowkeepers on the register is 55, and the total number of cows kept by them is 270. The district is not a dairy district. Nearly all the cowkeepers registered are small farmers, and most of them supply milk to the Trent Side Dairy. Some send their milk into the Borough of East Retford, one to Gainsborough, and one to Doncaster. On the whole the cowsheds are better kept than formerly. I have had to complain to several as to cleaning and limewashing, but have had no trouble in getting the work done, except in one case which I reported in August, and after the Clerk had written on the instructions of the Council the premises were kept in a more satisfactory state.

The factories and workshops are treated of in a separate report on page 39.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The plan followed when a case of infectious disease is notified is, that I visit the house, make enquiries, and give instructions as to isolation and disinfection. Printed leaflets of instructions and disinfectants are supplied gratis. At the termination of the case, instructions are given as to disinfection, and in many cases the houses are disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.

When a child is infected, I pay a visit in most cases to the village school and enquire as to absentees, and if necessary these are visited. By so doing I have found several cases of unsuspected fever. Under the Regulations of the Boards of Education and Local Government, this work is placed in the hands of the School Inspection Officer, and it is my duty to notify him; but by doing this much valuable time is often lost,

especially as several of the schools of this district are 40 miles away from him. My practice is to notify him and visit for him, and thus save much time and correspondence.

There is no isolation hospital in the district. The matter has been much discussed, especially in relation to a small epidemic of Scarlet Fever which occurred in the latter part of the year. There are many reasons for and against such a hospital. It would undoubtedly be a great convenience, because the first child infected in a family could be removed to it, and the danger of infection towards the others be minimized, and thus there might be fewer cases of infectious disease. On the other hand, it would be of no service for the undetected early slight cases which are the cause of nearly all the difficulty and the spread of infection in the early days of an epidemic. The administration expenses would probably be excessive for a district such as this. Many of the cases would have to be brought long distances by road. A small sub-committee has been appointed to meet and discuss the whole matter, and to report on it to the Council. No definite decision has been arrived at at present, and I shall have to report upon this next year.

A portable steam disinfecter would be of much service. With regard to this, arrangements were made during the year with the Guardians of the East Retford Union for the disinfection of infected clothing. The latter was to be brought into the Union Infirmary and placed in their disinfecter, but in December I received a letter from the Clerk to the Guardians saying that on further consideration they would be unable to continue this practice. The matter now rests very much upon the decision of the Council after hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of an isolation hospital.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Owing to the outbreak of epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis in the neighbouring County of Leicester and the southern part of this County, the disease was made notifiable at a special meeting of the Council held for the purpose on

September 3rd. The period during which it was to be on the list of notifiable infectious diseases was for six months from 13th September. Powers to destroy clothing, to disinfect, to isolate, and immediately take any other steps which might be considered necessary were given to the Medical Officer of Health. No case has arisen.

The cases of notifiable infectious disease are given month by month in the following table. Cases notified in the registration sub-districts are given in Table III on page 36.

Month.	Diph- theria.	Erysip- elas.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerp' al Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Contin'd Fever.	Total.
January -	...	1	5	...	...	...	6
February -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
March -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
April -	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
May -	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
June -	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
July -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
August -	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
September -	1	...	5	...	...	...	6
October -	...	1	8	...	1	...	10
November -	3	...	13	...	...	...	16
December -	...	...	14	...	...	1	15
Totals -	6	4	53	1	1	1	66

Diphtheria.—Six cases in all were reported, being seven less than last year.

The first case reported was at Elkesley. A negative result was given by a swab culture from the throat. It was the only case in that neighbourhood. Its origin could not be found.

The next case occurred at Misson Springs. In this the culture was negative, but antitoxin had been given the previous day. The farm on which it occurred had been redrained last year, and there had been no illness amongst the other people. The patient had been to Doncaster market five days previously,

and was not very well at the time ; the infection may have been contracted then. It is noteworthy that there had been Diphtheria about a mile away six months previously, but there had been no communication between the two houses.

A case occurred at Sutton in which the culture from the throat was negative, but as some paralysis developed afterwards there was no doubt as to its being a genuine case. Several other cases of sore throat were found in the village, but there was no evidence that they were diphtheritic. The sanitary condition of the yard behind the house was bad, and a pigstye required draining. This was attended to.

A group of three cases, one of which was fatal, occurred at South Leverton in November. Diphtheria bacilli were found in the throats of all. There had been several cases of sore throat previously, some of whom had consulted a doctor, but in none of them were there any definite symptoms of Diphtheria. It is probable, however, that someone had contracted the disease away and was not seriously ill ; the disease escaped recognition, and was communicated to the others. One of the cases of Diphtheria was almost certainly originated in this manner.

In September, an order was received from the Local Goverment Board authorising Sanitary Authorities to allow their Medical Officer to keep a supply of antidiphtheritic serum for use amongst the poor when required, and to pay the Medical Officer of Health a fee for administering it when necessary. I was directed by the Sanitary Committee to obtain a supply, and a stock is kept in hand.

Erysipelas.—Four cases occurred in adults, none fatal.

Scarlet Fever.—The total number of cases was 53, which was ten more than in 1909. Of the 53 cases, 40 occurred in the registration district of Clarborough, nearly all of these being in the three villages of Ranskill, Torworth, and Barnby Moor, between which there is free communication.

A little outbreak occurred at Grove and Headon in January. The first case was at Headon, and apparently had been contracted

away. There had been free communication with Grove, and hence the first case in Grove, which arose nine days later. This was followed in nine days by another case attending the same school, and this in 11 days by another, also attending the same school. Then in February followed a sister of the second case, and that finished the epidemic. The school was closed January 27th.

A sporadic case at Newington was untraced.

In June, I found two children at Treswell who had had Scarlet Fever and who attended South Leverton school, and some scholars were absent from the school with indefinite illness. I advised the School Medical Officer to close for 14 days, which was done, and no fresh cases were notified.

A case occurred in South Leverton in August. In this house there were a good many people going to and from Sheffield. The people here seemed very careless about infection, and afterwards I heard tales that proper precautions were not taken in spite of my instructions, but no definite evidence for prosecution was forthcoming. There is little doubt that the other cases in the village may have originated from this one through the school.

As cases continued to occur at intervals in the village, I advised school closure from September 29th for one month, which was done by emergency order of two Councillors. No fresh cases occurred, except in houses already infected until 3rd December, when there was one case of which it was stated that the child had been in contact with one of the previously infected children who had recently returned to school.

On October 27th I visited a case of Scarlet Fever notified from Sturton. Three cases occurred in all, and I traced them through a brother who worked at Ranskill, and had gone home ill with sore throat without having seen a Doctor. On visiting Ranskill I found that the man lodged in a house where there were seven children, and that one of these children had been ill with a sore throat on 15th October, *i.e.* 12 days previously. There had been a good many cases of sore throat in this village during the last month, but no other symptoms of Scarlet Fever.

Another case was notified to me on the 10th November, and I visited the village but found no other cases. I visited again on the 23rd and obtained names of absentees from school. On inspecting these, I found some cases of Scarlet Fever to whom a Doctor had not been called in, and who had had the disease some time; moreover, they themselves or members of the same family had been attending the school regularly. Under these circumstances, and considering that the children were in continuous contact, I judged that school closure would be of no avail to stop the epidemic which was commencing.

Altogether, 24 cases (two of which were fatal) occurred in the villages of Ranskill, Torworth, and Barnby Moor, which are served by the same school.

Of this number, three were probably due to another source. These three children had been away from home, and had stayed in a house where there had been Scarlet Fever seven months previously, and slept in what had been the sick room, which had been disinfected. The first of the three children was taken ill the day but one after returning home. There had not been any communication with the village children.

As to the origin of this epidemic, I was unable to find any satisfactory cause. It must be remembered that there had been a good many cases of sore throat before the first case of fever was notified. These were probably mild cases of Scarlet Fever and no precautions were taken. From them the infection would spread, being intensified in its progress by successive culture until it reached its height in the middle of December when it began to subside. (Three fresh cases were notified in January 1911). There is also a certain medicine made and sold by a druggist in the neighbourhood which is supposed by many of the people to be a specific against fever. It is administered frequently in the early days of illness with the hope of stopping the fever; no precautions are taken to stop the spread of infection, and no notification is made to me.

The school was closed for the holidays on 21st December, and the opening was postponed on 31st December for a fortnight.

This epidemic emphasises the remarks I made last year as to the occurrence of Scarlet Fever in a country district. It is the early mild cases which escape detection that do the mischief, and it is not until the disease has obtained a firm hold that there is any notification, and then it is often too late to stamp it out.

Enteric Fever.—Only one case, which was fatal, occurred. The patient was a man who worked a barge on the Chesterfield Canal. The origin could not be traced, and it is quite possible he contracted the disease outside the district.

Continued Fever.—One case was reported, a boy aged 13 at Sutton, which was not fatal.

Puerperal Fever.—One case occurred at Finningley in April. The patient was a woman, aged 24, who died. I sent a special report to the County Medical Officer. The woman had been attended in emergency before the arrival of the doctor by an old woman who was not a trained midwife, and who tried to do her best for the patient. It is possible that the infection may have arisen in this way.

Anthrax.—No case has occurred during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—There was a small outbreak of Measles at East Markham and Askham in August. Measles also occurred at Sutton in the same month necessitating school closure. Another outbreak occurred at Misson in December, and for this also the school was closed.

There has been by no means the amount of this disease during the past year which has been found in previous years.

Influenza.—There were a good many cases in the early part of the year, and three people were notified as having died from the disease, but it has shown a considerable decrease in virulence.

Whooping Cough.—Very little Whooping Cough has occurred in the district during the past year.

Mumps.—There have been only a few cases.

Chicken-pox.—An outbreak occurred at East Drayton in October, and five children were notified of being affected. The disease occurred at Bevercotes and East Markham in November, and there was an outbreak at Ranby in December.

The following is a list of the schools which have been closed during the year on account of infectious diseases :—

Name.	Date.	Cause of Closure.
Grove	January	Scarlet Fever
North Leverton	May	Chicken-pox
South Leverton	June	Scarlet Fever
Sutton	August	Measles
South Leverton	September	Scarlet Fever
Torworth	December	Scarlet Fever

VITAL STATISTICS.

For calculating the birth- and death-rates I have used the number 14700, being the population of the district estimated at the middle of the year 1910.

Births.—The number of births was 313, of which 163 were males and 150 were females. The birth-rate per thousand of population is thus 21·76, being the lowest for the last ten years except in 1905 and 1907. There were 12 illegitimate children born.

Gringley, East Retford, and Misson show a slight increase; and Clarborough and Tuxford show a decrease in the number of births registered. These are shown in the following table :—

Sub-District.	Average for 10 years.	Births in 1909.	Births in 1910.
Gringley	69	68	69
Clarborough	71	74	64
East Retford	60	53	65
Tuxford	104	106	86
Misson	23	28	29

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the district at all ages numbered 178, being 22 less than last year, and giving a general death-rate of 12·1 per thousand persons living. In addition to this, there were 20 persons belonging to the district who died in public institutions outside, and who must be added to the above, bringing the total number of deaths to 198, and giving a corrected net death-rate of 13·47. This is slightly lower than the average for the last ten years.

The public institutions outside the district in which persons belonging to the district have died are as follows :—

- The Retford Hospital.
- The Sheffield Royal Infirmary.
- The Sheffield Royal Hospital.
- The Doncaster Hospital.
- The East Retford Union Workhouse.
- The Gainsborough Union Infirmary.
- The Notts. County Asylum.

The East Retford Union Workhouse is not within the district, being situated in the Borough of East Retford.

Infantile Mortality. — The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 28, being two less than last year, giving a mortality per thousand births registered (not per thousand persons living) of 89·4, showing a drop of 1·7 per thousand from last year. This is so far satisfactory, but it must be remembered that the year on the whole has been a cold one. No great heat was experienced in the summer, and therefore the number of cases of Enteritis and Diarrhoeal diseases would be expected to be less. That this was so is shown very clearly by the number of deaths of infants from these diseases being only three out of the total number, 28. The number of deaths from premature birth was seven. It is difficult to say in a large rural district whether these could have been saved had there been any health visiting. Several of the villages have District Nurses, who do very good work in teaching the mothers how to care for their infants during the early days of life.

It is remarkable that the deaths among illegitimate children show a very much higher proportion than those amongst the legitimate, for whereas the death-rate amongst the legitimate infants is 83·4, that of the illegitimate is 250 per thousand births.

The deaths of the age of 65 and upwards numbered 90, being thus 43·3 per cent. of the total.

The deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 15, of which eight were Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Most of these occurred between the ages of 25 and 65. Even this number is too large for a rural district such as this, and shows that we still require more care in the detection of early cases of this disease. I know from personal knowledge that some of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the district were patients who had taken up their residence in the country, having come from the town, and this death-rate is somewhat unduly swelled. Next year, the tables issued by the Local Government Board will be somewhat different to those issued now, and the Registrar General will distribute deaths of persons dying in one district to the district from which they have come, and by this means the tables of mortality from each district will show a more truthful record of the deaths of the residents actually belonging to the district.

Further statistics as to age, incidence, locality, etc., will be found in the tables which follow.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HANWAY R. BEALE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bridgegate House,

Retford,

February, 1911.

TABLE I.
Rural District of East Retford. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.				
		Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number registered.				Rate.*	Number	Rate.*	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	13978	338	24·18	42	124·26	236	16·88	0	0	14	250	17·88
1901	14236	350	24·58	34	97·14	184	12·92	0	0	9	193	13·55
1902	14236	326	22·89	29	88·95	176	12·36	0	0	11	187	13·13
1903	14236	332	23·32	35	105·4	210	14·75	0	0	13	223	15·66
1904	14236	352	24·72	35	99·43	210	14·75	0	0	12	222	15·59
1905	14236	298	20·94	35	117·45	199	13·97	0	0	10	209	14·68
1906	14236	333	23·39	34	102·1	201	14·12	0	0	13	214	15·03
1907	14236	292	20·5	33	113	200	14·04	0	0	11	211	14·82
1908	14236	339	23·8	27	79·9	174	12·2	0	0	16	190	13·34
1909	14236	329	23·11	30	91·18	200	14·04	0	0	16	216	15·17
<i>Averages for yrs.</i>												
1900-1909	14210	329	23·1	36·4	101·8	199	13·9	0	0	12·5	211·5	14·8
1910	14700	313	21·76	28	89·4	178	12·1	0	0	20	198	13·47

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages, 14236. Number of inhabited houses, 3089.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—None.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Retford Hospital—Sheffield Royal Hospital—Doncaster Hospital.

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District—East Retford Union Workhouse—Gainsborough Union Infirmary—Notts. County Asylum.

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 92740.

Average number of Persons per house, 4·6. (At Census of 1901.)

East Retford Rural District.

TABLE II.

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	YEAR.	1.—GRINGLEY SUB-DISTRICT.				2.—CLARBOROUGH SUB-DISTRICT.				3.—EAST RETFORD SUB-DISTRICT.				4.—TUXFORD SUB-DISTRICT.				5.—MISSION SUB-DISTRICT.			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900	..	3036	83	57	12	3509	78	67	11	2364	57	31	4	4167	101	78	13	902	19	17	2
1901	..	3019	60	52	7	3430	83	40	7	2395	63	34	6	4435	119	59	12	957	25	8	2
1902	..	3019	72	45	6	3430	75	44	10	2395	49	32	3	4435	104	55	8	957	26	11	2
1903	..	3019	70	45	7	3430	72	52	9	2395	61	41	7	4435	110	69	11	957	19	16	2
1904	..	3019	75	43	8	3430	75	57	7	2395	69	35	5	4435	113	72	11	957	20	15	4
1905	..	3019	52	44	10	3430	63	41	9	2395	58	38	8	4435	102	65	6	957	23	21	2
1906	..	3019	74	55	5	3430	63	43	9	2395	59	34	6	4435	107	71	11	957	30	11	3
1907	..	3019	65	53	10	3430	61	45	6	2395	55	28	7	4435	92	74	11	957	19	11	1
1908	..	3019	71	46	4	3430	88	33	7	2395	78	26	3	4435	85	74	13	957	17	11	2
1909	..	3019	68	62	7	3430	74	46	1	2395	53	32	9	4435	106	57	10	957	28	19	3
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909		3020	69	50	8	3437	71	47	7.5	2392	60	33	6	4408	104	67	11	955	23	14	2
1910	..	3041	69	47	7	3440	64	44	7	2457	65	21	4	4745	86	72	8	1017	29	14	2

s of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.
East Retford Rural District.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.																
	At all Ages.		At Ages—Years				1		2		3		4		5		1		2		3		4		5			
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & upwards	Gringley	Clarborough	Tuxford	Retford	East Retford	Gillingley	Clarborough	Tuxford	Retford	East Retford	Clarborough	Gillingley	Clarborough	Tuxford	Retford	East Retford	Clarborough	Gillingley	Clarborough	Tuxford	Retford	East Retford
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	6	4	2	4	1	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	4	4	1	2	1
Scarlet Fever	53	...	14	31	3	5	...	40	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	
Continued Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	
Totals	66	...	14	36	4	12	...	1	46	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No Isolation Hospital in the District.

TABLE IV.

*East Retford Rural District.**Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1910.*

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.					Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Public Instituti'ns in the District. 14
	All ages. 2	Under 1 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upwards 8	Gillingy 9	Clarboro' 10	East Retford 11	Tuxford 12	Mission 13		
Small-pox .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fever { Typhus ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Continued ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary) Tuberculosis	8	...	...	2	6	...	1	2	...	4	1	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	7	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	13	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	..	1	7	...	...
Bronchitis	14	1	1	...	...	1	11	6	...	...	6	2	...
Pneumonia	10	2	1	...	1	3	3	2	1	3	4	...	...
Pleurisy .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs.... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents { of Parturition .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	31	1	...	...	...	15	15	8	6	3	12	2	...
Accidents	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Suicides .... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	86	11	5	1	3	18	48	15	26	8	33	4	...	
ALL CAUSES	198	28	11	3	8	58	90	47	44	21	72	14	...	

TABLE V.

East Retford Rural District. Infantile Mortality during the year 1910.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES.																	
Certified	8 ..	..	4 ..	..	12	..	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	..	3 ..	1 ..	..	2 ..	1 ..	27 1
Uncertified	1 ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	1	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
Small-pox .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chicken-pox .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Measles .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Whooping Cough .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																	
Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..
WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth	5 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..
Congenital Defects .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Injury at Birth	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Erysipelas .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Syphilis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ricketts .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Convulsions .. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..
Bronchitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Laryngitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Pneumonia .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Other Causes .. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
	9 ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	13 ..	.. ..	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	3 ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	28 ..

Population estimated to middle of 1910 .. 14700

Births in the year { Legitimate .. 301 Total .. 313 Deaths of { Legitimate Infants .. 25 Illegitimate .. 12 ,,, .. 3

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. 198 Total Deaths under One Year .. 28

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,
1901.**

To THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EAST RETFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to present the following Report as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, section 132.

Section 32 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act is not in force in the district.

The chief places to be inspected under the above Act in a rural district such as this are carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, bakehouses, and dressmakers' workrooms. There is one factory employing about 40 hands ; this is the only one of any size.

There are no underground bakehouses, and therefore no licenses for any were issued.

Two blacksmiths' shops were reported on as being dirty, but were subsequently cleaned.

One harnessmaker's workshop kept in an uncleanly state was reported to the Council, and notice was sent to abate the nuisance ; the condition is slightly better, but there is still room for improvement.

There are no factory or workshop laundries or dye-works, and there are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

There are no outworkers, nor have I found any resident in the district but employed outside.

There have been no prosecutions during the year.

Below is a tabular summary of the work done in this department.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspec- tions 2	Written Notices 3	Prosecu- tions 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	6	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	51	1	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	7	...	...
TOTAL	64	1	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. 1	No. of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions 5
	Found 2	Reme- died 3	Referred to H.M. I'spector 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	...	...
Want of ventilation .... .... ....	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding .... .... ....	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors .... .... ....	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances .... .... ....	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {				
insufficient .. ....	...	...	...	...
unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...
not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100) .... .... ....	...	...	...	...
Other offences .... .... ....	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
TOTAL	3	3	...	...

3.—*Home Work.*

None.

4.—*Registered Workshops.*

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. 1	Number. 2
Bakehouses	12
Blacksmiths' Shops	15
Ironworks	2
Dressmakers and Tailors	10
Carpenters	18
Others	6
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	63

5.—*Other Matters.*

Class. 1	Number. 2
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...
Other
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—</i>	
Certificates granted during the year
In use at the end of the year

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

HANWAY R. BEALE.

**REPORT of the SANITARY SURVEYOR and
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES on the Sanitary
work completed in the year 1910.**

COMPLAINTS AND INSPECTIONS—

Number of Complaints received during the year ...	...	7
Number of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected ...	...	275
Number of Re-inspections of Houses, Premises, &c. ...	1575	

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS—

Formal Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of
Houses and Premises :

For the Abatement of Nuisances ...	...	...	27)
,, Provision of New Drains ...	...	...	28	
,, ,, Privies and Ashpits ...	...	...	35	
,, ,, Wholesome Water ...	...	...	6	
Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c. ...	...	...	4	
School Urinals Repaired and New Provided ...	...	...	1	
Overcrowding Abated ...	...	...	2	
Drains to Houses and Buildings : New, Provided ...	...	65		
,, ,, Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c. ...	15			
,, ,, Ventilated ...	...	...	2	
New Cesspools for House Drainage ...	...	...	6	
Old Cesspools Abolished ...	...	...	2	
Water Closets : New, Provided ...	...	...	4	
,, Abolished ...	...	...	0	
Privies converted into Pan Closets ...	...	...	2	
Pan Closets converted into Privies ...	...	...	0	
Old Privies Abolished ...	...	...	28	
Privies : New, Provided ...	...	...	58	
,, Repairs ...	...	...	7	
Ashpits or Ashbins : New, Provided ...	...	...	60	
,, ,, Repairs ...	...	...	6	
Urinals to Public Houses Provided ...	...	...	4	
Waste Pipes connected with Drains, &c., Disconnected ...	...	4		
Animals Removed, being improperly kept ...	...	...	6	
Pigsties adjoining Houses Abolished ...	...	...	2	
,, Provided with Drains ...	...	...	7	
Privies and Ashpits Emptied and Cleansed ...	...	26		
Yards and Causeways Paved ...	...	10		

WATER SUPPLY—

Pumps and Wells: New, Provided	...	...	5
„ „ „ Cleansed, Repaired, and Covered	...	...	3
Water Certificates for New Houses Granted	...	...	4

LODGING HOUSES—

Number of Lodging Houses Registered under 35th Section of "Public Health Act, 1875"	2
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REMOVALS—

Removals of Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other Refuse	6
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THE HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890—

Houses Closed	0
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CANAL BOATS ACT, 1884—

Canal Boats Inspected	25
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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—

Summons	0
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The foregoing statistics barely represent the large amount of work actually carried out in many individual cases. For instance, at one house and premises the return includes: one old privy and urinal abolished, one new privy, ashpit, urinal, drain, and cesspool provided; whereas the actual drainage work in this case consisted of 200 feet of six inch pipes, 128 feet four inch ditto, eight junctions, eight bends, ten gullies of various sizes, two inspection chambers, one waste pipe, etc., etc., the whole work costing nearly £40. And so in other instances, especially where, as in this case, the premises are used as a small farm, as well as a public house.

During the year, I have had personal interviews with sixty owners or owners' representatives, upon their various premises, in order to explain the Council's requirements. In the ordinary course of events, an interview (also on the premises) with a builder follows, generally for the purpose of an estimate for the work, and when the latter is settled, another interview for the purpose of setting out the work. These interviews have invariably resulted in the necessity of the sanitary improvements being appreciated, and the execution of the work has generally proceeded satisfactorily.

Houses Closed.—One dilapidated thatched cottage has been voluntarily closed by the owner, also three other cottages in Misson. In the latter case, the owner, a very old lady, said she could not afford to provide the necessary closet and ashpit accommodation, in accordance with the Council's notice. As there were 20 persons using one privy, it will be seen that there was a necessity for more privies and ashpits.

SUTTON. In 1907, four cottages were voluntarily closed by the owner, to avoid the cost of sanitary work required by the Council. Upon my advice, these four cottages have now been converted into two, the necessary sanitary work has been done, yards paved, well cleansed, etc., and they have been readily let.

Sustained and Unrecorded Inspections.—Many minor nuisances which entail an inspection are not recorded, and I frequently find that verbal notices are sufficient to ensure the emptying of privies and ashpits, and the removal of offensive accumulations. This may be described as "sustained inspection."

Paved Causeways.—In several instances new paved causeways to houses, where none previously existed, have been provided through my advice, without formal notices.

VOLUNTARY SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a frequent occurrence now for owners to voluntarily undertake sanitary improvements to their cottages, which is not recorded, and my advice is sought, and freely given, for such a desirable object.

NEWCASTLE ESTATE.

The system of thoroughly repairing all the Duke of Newcastle's property (each Village is being taken in rotation), and referred to in my last report, is being continued, under the direction of the Estate Agent, Mr. A. E. Elliott. It is, in my opinion, a very wise course, and a matter for congratulation, both to the Duke and the Council. If all the voluntary sanitary work, so effectively done on this estate, were tabulated, the figures of my return would be very largely increased.

NEW HOUSES.

Owners of new houses are required, in accordance with the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, to obtain a certificate from the Rural District Council that the water supply is wholesome, and within a reasonable distance from the house. I therefore make it a practice to send, to such owners, a leaflet containing extracts from the said Public Health (Water) Act, pointing out the owners' responsibility in this respect. I also see that a privy, ashpit, and drain are provided to each house, as required by the Public Health Act, 1875.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

No Building Bye-laws are in force in this district, and hence there are no restrictions upon the erection of new houses, beyond the provision of a wholesome water supply, and sanitary accommodation, as described above. This freedom does not apparently attract the speculative or any other builder.

A few new cottages, in most of the villages, would readily let if they could be built to let at a rental of not more than 2/- per week, but that is impracticable.

Water Supply.—Three new borehole wells have been sunk into the sandstone by owners during the year, upon private property.

The Lincoln Corporation Water Supply at Elkesley, 1908 Act.—The construction of the Waterworks is expected to be completed in September next. Under the powers this Council secured in the Act, plans for a combined scheme for supplying the parishes of Tuxford and East Markham, have been prepared by Mr. E. J. Silcock, M.I.C.E., and are at present before the Local Government Board. In due course that Board will hold a local Inquiry.

Sanitary Administration.—I attended the Inquiry held by Dr. Darra Mair, a Medical Inspector from the Local Government Board, into the sanitary administration of the district, and supplied the various particulars relating to the work in my department, and included in the Medical Officer of Health's data.

Rampton Criminal Lunatic Asylum and Lincoln Corporation Waterworks. Housing of Workmen.—Two Inquiries and Inspections have been made during the year by Medical Inspectors, Dr. Reginald Farrar and Dr. Darra Mair, from the Local Government Board, into the housing accommodation for workmen employed at the Rampton Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and the Waterworks of the Lincoln Corporation, on the pipe trench (this is now completed), and the pumping station at Elkesley. Both of these were attended by the Medical Officer of Health, who has reported fully thereon, and myself.

RAMPTON CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Medical Officer of Health has reported upon the housing of the workmen employed upon the above. The building of the superstructure commenced in October last, the contractors being Messrs. W. Pattinson and Sons, Ltd. A number of houses for the future officials are completed, and occupied by various persons engaged upon the work. The flow of nomadic labour still continues, many men being sent from the Nottingham Labour Exchange. I was told that in one period of six months, no less than 3500 men came to these works, many of them did a little work, and then passed on.

Trent Floods.—The villages affected by the flood, which occurred during the early part of December, were Littleborough, Cottam, Laneham, Dunham-on-Trent, and Marnham, of which the houses in Dunham were the most troubled, a number of them being flooded to a depth of three feet. The floods lasted about a week, and as soon as the waters subsided, disinfectants were provided by the Council, and distributed by Mr. G. Cartwright, District Councillor. Instructions were also sent and given to occupiers to thoroughly empty their wells two or three times. I called at most of the houses which had been flooded, and personally advised the occupiers. So far no case of infectious disease has been notified.

Mattersey Parish.—The immunity of this Parish from infectious disease is worth recording. Mr. G. M. Jones, the Schoolmaster, informed me that during his experience of 33 years, the school has only been closed twice for Measles, and once for Whooping Cough. He has only known of one case of notifiable infectious disease, viz.: Scarlet Fever, during that period, and that was an imported case.

SEWER WORKS, &c.

During the year, the following Works have been executed, in accordance with the directions of the Sanitary Committee, by the Council's workmen, under my direction. The new pipes used are Glazed Stoneware Socketed Pipes, generally known as Sanitary Pipes. This work is not an increasing quantity, being permanent; the pipes when laid do not wear out, like road metalling, so no renewals are necessary.

Bothamsall.—The Parish sewage ditch has been regularly cleansed.

Clayworth.—The two catchpits constructed near the Beck, have effectively prevented the sewer from being blocked.

Cottam.—A sub-committee of the Sanitary Committee inspected the various sewer outfalls, and recommended that pending possible developments, no alterations to the sewers be made at present.

Dunham.—A short length of sewer in the main road was taken up and relaid by the Lincoln Corporation, to enable their water main to be laid.

East Markham.—The Parish pump in York Street has been repaired by the Council. Owing to many complaints, and the inadequacy of the small pipes, which were frequently blocked, a new twelve inch sewer has been laid from near the Church, past Mr. Woodward's Farm, to Markham Pond. About 300 yards of pipes have been laid, and the necessary manholes built. This work was carried out by the Council's men. During the excavation of the trench, a great deal of plaster stone had to be dug out. A short length of nine inch pipe sewer was laid near Mr. O. Clarke's, by the Council's men. The Council has sanctioned the filling up of the small pond near Mr. Jas. Cowlishaw's house.

Everton.—The blocking of the tile sewer in School Lane recurs, and it has to be cleared with the drain rods. The Sanitary Committee has ordered this sewer to be replaced with nine inch pipes. The sewage catchpit at Harwell has been emptied.

Elkesley.—About 60 yards of nine inch sewer has been laid, and two manholes built, in Low Street, in lieu of any old tile sewer.

Littleborough.—Complaint being made as to the nuisance arising from the stagnant sewage by the side of the County Road, the owner of the adjoining field gave free permission for a nine inch sewer to be laid across his field, to abate the nuisance. As soon as the work was done, the next owner complained, and the sewer had to be carried across his field, to an outfall which annoys no one. This work has been done by the Council's men.

Lound.—Two manholes on the line of the nine inch main sewer have been converted into catchpits, it being found that quantities of sand settled in the pipes, owing to the flat gradient, and caused partial stoppages. These catchpits should prevent that recurring.

North Wheatley.—About 100 yards of nine inch sewer has been laid, and one manhole built, near the Gainsborough Road, to enable certain houses to be provided with drains.

Ranskill.—A blocked old tile sewer in Back Lane was cleared with the drain rods.

Sturton-le-Steeple.—Various parts of the 24 inch sewer in Cow Pasture Lane have been repaired, owing to the escape of sewer gas. These pipes were found to be unjointed.

Torworth.—A nine inch sewer across Mr. J. Newstead's field near the Huntsman's Inn, has been relaid. It was nearly full of silt. To avoid a recurrence, three catchpits have been provided. About 20 yards of new nine inch sewer has been laid in the Village Street, in lieu of a defective stone sewer. A sanitary trapped road gully has been fixed.

Tuxford.—By permission of the Duke of Newcastle, a sewer ventilating shaft has been erected against the Newcastle Arms.

The Scavenging in this Parish has been carried out satisfactorily by Mr. R. Archer.

SEWERS, SEWAGE DITCHES, & CESSPOOLS.

Where necessary sewers are flushed with a flushing water cart. Several cases of blocked sewers have been effectively dealt with, by the aid of the drain rods, which have also been lent to various rate-payers, to cleanse their drains. This favour is appreciated. New drains are tested with water, and old ones with smoke.

There are sewage ditches in every Parish, and catchpits in most, and they have been regularly and thoroughly cleansed, and where necessary, deodorised, throughout the district. Many of these ditches are very flat, such as Sutton, Lound, Mattersey, Finningley, Rampton, Marnham, &c., and entail frequent cleansing for considerable distances, but there have been no complaints of nuisance from this cause.

COMMITTEES.

During the year Sub-Committees to consider proposed sewer extensions, and difficult cases of suggested sanitary improvements on private property, have made inspections in various Parishes.

THOMAS HENRY,

Sanitary Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

February, 1911.

